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It our friends who favor us with manuscripts publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they would in all cases send stamps for that purpose,

The Capture of Malolos.

Intrinsically Malolos, the capital of the insurgent Filipinos, may not be of much more importance to us than the other railroad towns that MACARTRUR has taken on his victorious march from Manila and Caloocan northward. Malinta, Polo, Man dalay, Meycauayan, Marilao, Bongla, Bo cave, Bigaa, Bulacan, Guiguinto-all, little or big, intrenched or open, fell into the hands of our troops with only moderate re sistance, and after pauses only long enough for bringing up supplies, repairing the rail road and rebuilding the bridges. Malolog was only one more in the series.

But in moral effect the fall of AGUINAL po's seat of government is quite a different affair from any of his preceding disasters It may represent far more to his followers than to us, and no amount of arguing is likely to prevent it from seeming a severe blow to them; yet AGUINALDO was wise in risking this discouragement rather than the danger of being surrounded at Malolos since, had he pitted his fortunes against ours in a decisive battle there, he would have been ruined. Even had he waited only until a part of our forces had been trans ferred to the rear of Malolos, his disaster might have been irretrievable.

With the capture of Malolos Gen. Mac ARTHUR may be said to have reached the objective of the first stage of his campaign. Reviewing his progress in that light, it is obvious that nowhere has our army been in danger, either from the enemy or from the nature of the country hostile as this last is to the progress of troops like ours. The fall of Malolos may not bring an end to military operations, but it is a demonstration to the insurgents of the conquering power of our arms.

A Notable Transaction in Ships

Here is the story of a business transac tion between the War Department and an American corporation in connection with the war. It deserves attention.

The largest single purchase of ships for transports was that of the fleet of the Atlantle Transport Line, of which Mr. BER-NARD N. BAKER of Baltimore is the Presi dent. When the Government was sorely in need of vessels in which to carry its troops, Mr. BAKER offered to the department seven steamships of his line, at the department's own valuation of the ships. The price finally fixed was \$4,000,000. The Mohawk became the Grant, now at Manila. Th Mobile became the Sherman, also at Manila. The old Massachusetts is the Sheridan, now on her way out to the Philippines. The other vessels, the Manitoba, the Minnewasks, the Mississippi and the Michigan, are respectively known in the Government's service as the Logan, the Thomas, the Bu ford and the Kilpatrick.

In addition to this sale at the Govern ment's own price. Mr. BAKER gave, free of cost, the use of another ship, the Missouri, for hospital service. The Government is still using the Missouri, and the Atlantic Transport Line is still paying all the expenses of running the ship. That was not a business transaction on the Atlantic Transport Line's part; it was simply a patr

otic contribution to the national caus As to the sale of the seven vessels for \$4,000,000 at a time when some owners saw in the nation's emergency nothing more than an opportunity for speculation and enormous profits, the Baltimore Ameritan relates the sequel:

Two offers have been made to the Government for the seven ships at the figure the Government haid for them last year. One of these offers came from the Atlantic Transport Line, and the other from Mr. CRAMP of the famous firm of Philadelphia t the Government refused to consider either offer. because it needs the ships and is satisfied that it got a good bargain when it secured them from Mr. BARER. * * If the Government were to sell the seven ships now, it would have had the use of them at absolutely no cost for over eight months, while the rate of charter of other ships, considerably over million dollars. The whole matter reflects the highest honor upon Mr. BAKER, and is a tribute to his broad-gauged citizenship."

It is a pleasure to record a circumstance of this sort, and to extend to the fair-dealing and patriotic President of the Atlantic Transport Line the assurances of our most distinguished consideration.

France Is Still One of the Great Powers

Our esteemed contemporary, the Journal of Commerce, opines that, at a date not distant. France will cease to be classed among the world's great powers; only Germany, Russia, England and the United States retaining a place in the list. The grounds for the prediction seem to us inadequate. The constituents of a nation's material greatness comprise not only population. but wealth and the application of wealth to the maintenance of a large navy, as well as a large army. It will be seen that, in two of these particulars. France surpasses any other power upon the Continent of Europe.

There is no doubt that, in respect of population, France is signally excelled, not only by Russia, the United States and Ger- | European powers and England thought of many, but also by Great Britain, if the in- doing with reference to the Spanishhabitants of Australia, South Africa and the Dominion of Canada are taken into account. It is even probable that the close of the first decade of the twentieth century will place France considerably behind Austria-Hungary, for the population of the latter realm is increasing at an average rate, whereas, in France the birth rate scarcely exceeds the death rate. We need not point out, however, that population is test of military efficiency. Prussia during the Seven Years' War was outnumbered in the proportion of at least 10 pathy on the part of England. to 1, and the numerical odds were upward of 3 to 1 against France in some of the wars of the First Republic and First Empire. If we look at national wealth, which alone qualifies a nation to sustain a protracted contest, we find France greatly superior to Germany and Russia, and surpassed only by England and the United States. It is true that the wealth of Germany is increas- European countries, or at least in France ing at a more rapid rate than is that of

that it is unlikely to be bridged before the middle of the coming century.

As regards the size of standing armies France now stands third, but in point of numbers she is but little inferior to Germany, while in respect of the quality of her artillery she is for the moment greatly superior to Russia. Relatively to the rest of Europe, she is incomparably better equipped than she was in the contest be gun in 1792, from which the First Repub lie emerged triumphant. If France could now produce such Generals as during the last decade of the last century led her sol diers to victory on the Sambre and the Meuse, on the Rhine and in northern Italy, who could set bounds to their possible achievements at the head of an admirably armed and thoroughly disciplined force of 500,000 men? It is true that no remark able commander was disclosed on the French side in 1870-71, but who would ven ture to assert that the breed of great cap tains is lost in France?

In sea power, which must be accounted an important factor of national greatness France is outstripped by Great Britain alone, and is so far ahead of Russia, Ger many and the United States that she seems likely to retain her lead of the two former countries, at all events, for at least fifty years to come. Neither Russia nor Ger many, however keen might be the desire could afford to devote annually as much money to naval appropriations, and, there fore, both of them might as well renounce the hope of competing with France upon

We arrive, then, at the conclusion that among the great powers of the earth, France at present ranks second in respec of her navy, third in respect of her military force and third in respect of her national wealth. We add that, so far as we are able to foresee, what is true to-day is likely to remain true for half a century to come provided existing relations are undisturbed by a general war, from which it is by no means certain that France would emerge discomfited.

A Secret of the War.

Here is one of various letters received reently by The Sun regarding the relations of the United States to other powers, par ticularly England:

"To the Editon of The Sun-Sir: I have been very much impressed by the space allowed in the columns of our newspapers and magazines to articles bearing on the friendliness shown us by England during the late war. The birden of al this, of course, is intended to be expressive of our appreciation of her attitude. As I have been awa with my regiment during the whole period covered I had but few opportunities of learning the real ex-tent of her friendship or the story of the European concert against our country, except such as I could glean from the papers. I accepted these newspaper reports, and though disposed to look with an ur friendly eye on England, as an American I could ot but appreciate the value of her action to us, an felt grateful in return.

"Since my return home, however, I have been ove purporting to deny any hostile action or attitud toward us by the powers and impeaching the honest; of England's pretensions. I need scarcely say tha I feel mystified. As an American I am grateful, and yet my disposition to feel so is somewhat shaken I am just in receipt of a pamphlet published by German-American society in Chicago, in which powerful indictment is made out against England and this, in conjunction with your editorial in Sunday's issue anent the 'Patrick's Day' celebra guide and gospel, to set me right as to the following "I Was there ever a European concert or coalities and what are the facts on which the existence of

such was presumed? "II. Was England ever invited to join such, and i what was her answer?

'III. Is it a fact, as I have heard it alleged, that ou Ambassador at Berlin denied in positive terms the any coalition or understanding existed between th owers inimical to the United States? What were recs of his knowledge for such a denial? IV. Did Col. Hav on his return from the Court of St. James deny in a public statement that there wa any hostile understanding between the continents powers toward us, and that if there had been he ould have known of it?

V. Did the representatives of Russia, Germany Italy and France at Washington protest to our Stat Department against unfounded reports, unjust an unfair criticism as they termed its of our papers rela tive to the attitude of their respective Governments

AMORT OF THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

The speech of Mr. THOMAS FITCH, a former Congressman from California, at the dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick of New York, on the night of St. Patrick's Day, wherein the speaker reminded his hearers of the duty of friendliness which England has imposed upon citizens of America through her attitude during the Spanish war, also prompted the subjoined

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the St. Patrick's Day speech of 'ex-Congressman Thomas Firch, one of the best-known craters of the Pacitic coast,' perplexity has been occasioned to not a few

"Was there really a European conspiracy against us during the late war? Do we owe our present enjoy ment of national prosperity to magnanimous Albion The only supporting arguments of this view are that Admiral Diepericus is said to have been uncordial toward Dewey, and that the British ships in Manile Bay during the battle did not withdraw with those of other uninterested nations. Most of us imagined that the disavowals sent us from 'the waiting conepirators' ended the matter, but it appears the well-

known or tor is better informed. "May I, then, beg THE SUN to clear up this ques tion once and for all? AMERICAN.

We will reply to Major McCRYSTAL'S third, fourth and fifth questions by saving: first, we are not aware that our Ambassador in Berlin, the Hon, ANDREW D. WHITE denied positively that there was a European concert, but the information was public and clear that he denied the German unfriendliness in the Philippines, and unquestionable facts showed Mr. WHITE to be ignorant of events there; secondly, we believe that Col. HAY never made a public statement of the nature described by Major McCRYSTAL; and, thirdly, that Russia, Italy and France, but not Germany, protested to our State Department against the "unfounded reports" referred to

For the other questions we are con strained to say that the case cannot be cleared up "once and for all" in the manner desired by "American." What th American war is locked in the recesses of diplomatic secrecy, leaving opinions to be formed on the strength of unofficial statements that drift through the public prints and of individual judgment upon the logic of the situation. We will give our own

opinion, however, freely. We believe that the evidences of gossip and of reason, for there is nothing better, indicate that during the war there was hos tility to the American aims on the part of all or several European nations, and sym-

Looking at the press of England and o Europe, the line between friendliness and enmity was clearly the British Channel. The British journals, with few exceptions, were friendly, and the journals of France, Germany, and even Russia, were, with few exceptions, hostile, and many of them even bitter. The testimony of travellers in the and Germany, was well nigh unanimous that France, but the gap between them is so wide the bearing of the populace as they encoun- be permitted to interfere with the happi-

tered it was such as to make them fre-

quently liable to positive insult. In the East the partitioning of China among European nations, already well advanced, and the conduct of Admiral von DIEDERICHS, German, and Capt. CHICHES-TER, English, in Manila, as reported in THE Sun at the time, were proof enough that American occupation of the Philippines was regarded by the preponderating forces of Europe as undesirable and by England as desirable. In other words, Europe was hostile and England the reverse.

The war is over. Its enuities should be healed and worn away, but its friendlinesses should not be forgotten.

The Charge for the Collection of Checks

The action of the banks in our local Clearing House Association regarding the collection of country checks takes effect on Monday. The only point in the matter worthy of serious consideration is whether or not the action of the New York banks is in ac cordance with good business policy.

The facts are very simple. Persons living out of this city desiring to remit money here can do so either by sending the actual cash in one form or another; or by purchasing a bank draft, money order or express order; or by sending a check either upon a bank in this city or upon the sender's own local bank. It is clear that any of these forms of remittance except the last involves some expense to the sender, and as very few people not residents here have account in New York banks, practically the only way of sending the money without expense is by a check drawn upon a bank located out of the city.

Now, on the face of it there is no reason why a person remitting money to New York should expect to make the remittance free of charge to himself. The present method has a business inconvenience, as well as business injustice, in that the receiver of the check cannot be positive that the check is good until it is collected, or until he assures himself at some cost to himself whether or not it represents the actual money against which it purports to be drawn. But the increasing and seemingly neces sary development of credit or check money, and the desire of banks to accommodate their customers, have induced our banks to make a practice of collecting without charge checks drawn upon out-of-town institutions. The spirit of the banks in the matter has been merely one of accommodation, and its justification in a business sense has been the theory that a bank or any other business house cannot expect to make a profit on every transaction in which it participates, and that it must do some busines at a loss to do the rest at a profit.

In the present case, of course, the banks lose, in addition to the cost of clerical labor, postage, frequent telegraphing and the other incidental expenses of the transaction, the interest of the money advanced by them to the payees of checks before the are reimbursed by the checks' collection It can be seen readily that if business of this kind attains a large volume it means a loss that is by no means inconsiderable The position of the banks now is that this accommodation of customers has extended so far, the business transacted under it is s great, and the resultant loss is so large, that they cannot afford longer to continue it, and that they must ask people who remit money in this way to expect no longer to do it wholly without cos to themselves. It is pointed out that bank drafts are going out of use chiefly because of the substitution for them of personal checks for which the drawer pays nothing but a revenue stamp. With the rate of interest on money steadily fall ing and with the field for sound investments and for safe collateral on which loans can be made steadily narrowing, it is obvious that banks cannot employ balances of customers to such advantage as formerly. and that there no longer remains a reason why they should make great inducements to people to keep large accounts with them. Indeed, we are informed that in many banks utside of this city a charge is now made by the banks upon small accounts kept with them subject to check, the fact being that these accounts, without such charge, do not pay the expense of keeping them

It may be that the rate as originally made here by the Clearing House Association for the collection of these checks was somewhat large, but we understand that it has been amended. We think, therefore, that the action of the Clearing House Association is justifled, and that the banks should be protected in it by a sound public

The Amateur Officers.

Major-Gen. JAMES H. WILSON, now commanding the United States forces in Ma tanzas, is a graduate of West Point, and served throughout the war of the rebellion When that war closed Gen. WILSON occupied a higher station than any of his colleague who have served also in the war with Spain People cognizant of the howl raised against the Administration for its selection of vol unteer officers from civil life will hear with interest this veteran and professional sol dier's testimony upon this matter.

In Gen. Wilson's report to Brig.-Gen C. GILMORE, Adjutant-General of Gen. MILES'S army in Porto Rico, under date of Aug. 23, 1898, there occurs this passage:

"It gives me very great pleasure to add that although the officers of my staff were called mostly from civil life, several of them without any military training whatever until they reported to me, they have, without exception, shown themselves to be gentlemen of the highest character, intelligent and courageous, admirably adapted to military life, and sure, with suitable opportunity, to win distinction in the service of their country.
"It is evident that the republic has leet nothin,

in the quality of its manhood during its thirty-fix rears of peace. How refreshing are the words of this

sane, judicious and cheerful patriot, after the wretched anti-American and ignorant carping of Mugwump prejudice!

Monopoly in the Colonel.

The struggle between the Jeffersonian workingmen and the Chicago platform Democrats for the possession of the Grand Central Palace and Col. BRYAN's presence on the night of April 19, has resulted in a situation that the Colonel and all the real foes of monopoly and the Money Power must view with alarm. Mr. JOHN BRISBEN WALKER and the rest of the seven sages of the Workingmen's Dinner Committee have been overreached and oppressed by Mr. EUGENE V. BREWSTER and other Chi cago platform Democrats, who have paid \$500 for the use of the Palaceon the night in question; and unless the other fellows appeal to government by injunction, they cannot interfere with this appropriation and monopoly of a hall and a dinner where monopoly should have been ashamed to show its face. By money and only by money have the Bryanites wrested the Pal ace from the Jeffersonians. Shall money

ness of Jeffersonian workingmen and John BRISBEN WALKER in this brutal way? Can Col. BRYAN afford to speak at a banquet which will be tainted by the corrupting in-

fluences of greed? Here are the Jeffersonian workingmen and JOHN BRISBEN WALKER hungering for the Colonel. He is a necessity of life to them. The Money Power, represented by the subscriptions received and the rent of the Palace paid by Mr. BREWSTER and his fellow monopolists, tries to exclude the Jeffersonians from the great Nebraska staple, to assert a monopoly in the Colonel, to maintain special privileges in him, to form a Bryan trust. We do not say that the Colonel should be free as air, and a dollar a head with dinner thrown in may not be too much to charge for him; but when the Money Power tries to crush competition, when the Octopus surrounds him, he must resist. The infernal influence of monopoly has never appeared more terrible than in this attempt of men calling themselves Chicago Democrats to monopolize the Colonel himself

It would be a good plan for the Colonel to refuse to make indoor speeches where there is no gate money collected. Nothing less than the open air is a fit hall for him.

The Croker Ticket for 1900.

This is now reported to be the ticket with which RICHARD CROKER will oppose WIL-LIAM JENNINGS BRYAN at the Democratic

National Convention in 1900: " For President-Gen. NELSON A. MILES, at large. " For Vice-President-AUGUSTUS VAN WICE of New

That ticket fills the bill completely. What

fault can be found with it as representative of the Croker type of Democracy? Let Tammany invade the convention, with its legions bearing transparencies painted with a picture of the thrilling military ex-

ploit of Gen. MILES in charging madly against "embalmed beef;" and even Mr. BRYAN may be frightened by the feroclous aspect of the hero.

The Illinois Legislature recently passed bill appropriating \$9,000 for an heroic statue of Miss Frances E. WILLARD, described in the preamble as "Illinois's most illustrious deceased citizen, the uncrowned queen of purity and temperance."

Miss WILLARD was a good woman, and her ervices and example are worthy of commemoration. The peculiarity of this measure is that the statue is intended to go into the National Statuary Hall in the Capitol at Washing on, where each State has the right to erect as effigy of two of its distinguished citizens. One of the two places assigned to Illinois is already occupied. Miss WILLARD is to have the other. and we are quite sure that she will be the first woman in the collection of notables.

Another peculiarity of the bill, as it comes to us in official form from Springfield, is that while the preamble correctly prints the name of "Illinois's most illustrious deceased citizen. she appears in the title of the bill as "the late FRANCES E. WILLIARD," and, worse than that, in the text of the act itself as "the late FRANCIS E. WILLIARD," a man's name

When the heroic statue of Miss WILLARD takes its place in the Capitol at Washington what name can legally be chiselled on the pedestal, WILLARD OF WILLIARD, FRANCES FRANCIS?

GEN, LAFAYETTE IN NEW YORK Here Is a Schoolboy Who Spouted Before Him and Received a Hat.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I read in THE SUN of March 19 an article detailing ar incident in the experience of the Rev. Dr. G. S. Demarest of Manchester, N. H., which is similar to one of my own in connection with the

I was nearly seven years old at the time. emember the excitement of all classes of the citizens of New York at the time of Gen. Lafayette's last visit to the United States as if it were only yesterday. I lived not far from the Battery and attended school somewhere in its

This school also got up an entertainment in honor of the eminent visitor, in which I was assigned, as I then thought, a very distinguished part. The scholars of my class had a contest in recitation before him for a prize, which was a new hat, to be presented to the winner by Gen. Latayette, I happened to be the winner. I can almost feel now the exuitant thrill that swept through my system when Lafayette presented it. While uttering simple engages in words, he blaced a hand upon my

thrill thatswept through my system when Lafayette presented it. While uttering simple encouraging words, he placed a hand upon my head and said that I "might become a great man, even President of the United States."

Of course, I did not know the significance of such a remark at the time, but I felt that it was something good, and I have often thought the incident has had a wholesome influence upon my life. Why my parents neglected to preserve so precious a relic as the hat would have been I never could un lerstand.

I think it was the next day, when the children of nearly all the schools were drawn up in the City Hall Park—which was quite "up town" at that time—as related by the Rev. D. Demarest, as Lafayette was passing slowly along his glance caught my presence in the ranks, he came toward me, took my hand, said something pleasant land again patted me on the head.

It is not singular that I have generally lin-

the head.
It is not singular that I have generally lingered over his portraits and read with more than usual interest and pleasure the history of this great friend of our country in her revolutionary struggles.

Philadelphia, March 30.

The Design for the Lafayette Memorial in Paris.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The people of the country are entitled to know that certain statement and criticisms regarding the projected Lafayette memorial are unfounded. The matter of securing a suitable design for the

monument and recommendations of artists for the work is in the hands of a jury composed of the highest authorities, doubtless, in America in their r pective lines. The jury consists of Mr. J. Q. A Ward, the dean of American sculptors and Presiden of the Sculpture Society of America; Mr. George I Post, President of the American Institute of Archi tecture, and Mr. John La Farge, President of the ociety of American Artists It is not possible that a less than perfect design for

the monument can pass this jury. As to the sculptors recommended, Mr. Bitter and Mr. Bartlett, there can be no question as to their Americanism. Mr. Bitter has been in this country since he was 13 years of age. He is a member of the Municipal Art Society of New York and a di rector of the National Sculpture Society.

Mr. Bartlettie a native of Connecticut, and while

se studied many years abroad, he is closely identi fied with some of the latest and best American work We believe the Memorial Commission is to be congratulated upon the course it has taken in this mat ter, a course guaranteeing the artistic success of their enterprise. The sculptors selected are men of the highest talent and capabilities. It is known that the jury has been devoting much

time to securing a design to their liking, and if the American people cannot trust this jury in a matter of this character it is not conceivable where higher authority could be found. It was the desire of the commission to invite a com

tition by American aculptors on the Lafayette Monument, but upon submitting the question to number of the more prominent artists, notable Ward, St. Gaudens, French, Bitter, Nichaus, Bart lett and others, the opinion was practically upani mous against such action. The greater number of ulptors above mentioned declined to enter Hence the appointment of the jury and the refer

ence to them of the recommendation of sculptors and the approval of designs. New York, March 31. ROBERT J. TROMPSON.

Reading Matter Wanted for Our Boys at Mayari.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Could you kindly assist us in securing some reading matter for the use of troops now stationed here? Everything in the line of newspapers, periodicals r books, new or out of date, will be greatly appre-

There are some 300 men here now.

Address Major A. Bomain, Ninth Mayari, Cuba, via Havana or Santiago. AMOND ROMAD Mayani, Cuba, March 22. Major Ninth U. S. V. L.

CHICAGO'S ELECTION NEXT TUESDAY. The Bearing of the Defective Registry Sys-

tem on the Prospects of the Candidates. CRICAGO, March 31.-The voters of Chicago will choose a Mayor and other city officers or Fuesday next at the close of the present brief but exciting campaign, and the difficulty of making a fair forecast of the probable result is much enhanced by the primitive and provincia methods of registration which prevail here In this respect, the city of Chicago is about twenty-five years behind the other large cities of the United States, which have long since personal registration seen the necessity of as a prerequisite to suffrage. In Chicago the registration lists, instead of being newly made by the actual appearance at the polls of each individual elector separately, are "carried over," like open accounts in bookkeepers' ledgers, so that the registration of one year server the requirements of the year following, subjecto deductions for proved cause and to addition: by citizens who allege that they were not registered at the previous contest.

York city twenty-seven years ago, and which has been abandoned in other cities generally. offers enormous opportunities for fraud, for by carrying over the names of deceased electors or those who have removed or have become disqualified, it is possible without much risk of detection for the dominant political party to have polled in its interests thousands of fraudulent votes. There were two days of registration revision," as it is called here preliminary to next Tuesday's election, the last being on Saturday, March 25. Following the first day of revision and registration. which was March 21, there were sent out 34, 000 "suspect notices" relating to the enrollment, that is to say, inquiries as to individuals whose right to suffrage is disputed. There were 15,000 more suspect names following Saturday's revision, a total of nearly 50,000; and precisely how many unlawfully registered persons there are on the lists is conjectural. It is this circumstance which makes difficult any accurate prediction as to the results of next week's election. There are other ele-ments of uncertainty, of course, particularly the vote drawn by former Governor Algeld and the proportion to which the voters of the two political parties will contribute to it. But of much greater importance than the deter-mination of this is the question, How many thousand fraudulent votes will be cast on Tuesday?

mination of this is the question. How many thousand fraudulent votes will be cast on Tuesday?

On an ordinary division, on normal lines, between the two parties in Chicago, the city is extremely close. Sometimes it is carried by the Republicans sometimes it is carried by the Republicans are stronger in a national than in a State election, and almost invariably the Republican State icket runs behind the Republican national ticket in Chicago when both are voted on the same day. In like manner, the Republican national ticket in Chicago when both are voted on the same day. In like manner, the Republican municipal vote is less than the Republican State vote for the reason that many Chicago Republicans have ordinarily little concern in local political battles.

A further fact in connection with Chicago city politics is to be found in the circumstance that while there are probably more Socialists in this city than in any other city of the country. New York included, the Chicago Socialists, instead of maintaining, as they do in New York, a separate political organization, vote generally with one or other of the established political parties, and to this support is due, in considerable measure, the political influence and success of former Governor Altgeld, who is one of the three candidates in the field for Mavor on Tuesday. He is the nominee of the "Municipal Ownership" party, and the only one of the candidates to be nominated by petition and not as the choice of an established organization. Ex-Gov. Aligeld has been making a personal canvass, addressing meetings every night and being received at them with every evidence of popular support and hearty enthusiasm. One of the largest meetings he has addressed was on Sunday last. It strikes a New York observer as a somewhat peculiar illustration of the lax local view which Chicago

enthuslaam. One of the larkest meetings he has addressed was on Sunday last. It strikes a New York observer as a somewhat occuliar illustration of the lax local view which Chicago electors take of Sunday observance that all three candidates for Mayor, Carter H. Harrison, Democrat. Zina R. Carter, Republican, and John P. Altgeld, should have carried on their campaigning among voters on Sunday, Mr. Altgeld having addressed more than 3,000 persons on that day.

Another peculiarity of Chicago campaigning is the fact that political meetings are not only held in English or German, as is the custom in New York, but are held also in Polish, Bohemian and Swedish, the foreign colonies in Chicago having closely defined limits instead of the voters being diffused throughout town, as is the case in New York. It is for this reason that the Eighth ward of Chicago, on the West Side, is known generally as the Bohemian ward, whereas the Seventh is known as the Russian ward, and the Sixteenth, also on the same side of town, is known as the Polish ward. One-third of all the Poles in Chicago reside in this wind. The strongest of the Swedish wards in Chicago is the Twenty-third, on the North Side, and there are German-American wards in Chicago in every one of the three divisions of the city as geographically established.

The Harrison managers started with many advantages. Mr. Harrison is the regular can-

three divisions of the city as geographically established.

The Harrison managers started with many advantages. Mr. Harrison is the regular candidate of the Democratic party, and as such will get the bulk of the Democratic vote, sufficient usually to determine the result in a municipal contest. That is the first advantage. In the second place, he is now the Mayor of the city and has control of the Police Department, and, through his friends, control of practically all the city departments. Whatever fraudulent votes are cast on Tuesday, he the number of such votes 10,000 or 40,000, nearly all of them will be found in the Harrison column.

The uncertain quantity in Tuesday's election is the dimension of the Altgeld vote, As a candidate on a winning ticket or a ticket nominated to win, Mr. Altgeld received the support, when a candidate for Governor in 1832 and when running for reflection in 1840, of many Democrats who will, regarding his cause as a hopeless one, vote for Mr. Harrison on Tuesday. The silver advocacy by Mr. Altgeld will bring him from present appearances but little electoral support. The most ardent silverites in Chicago are the organization Democrats who are satisfied with Mayor Harrison's position on this question, even though the Harrison platform was silent concerning it. The

in Chicago are the organization Democrats who are satisfied with Mayor Harrison's position on this question, even though the Harrison platform was slient concerning it. The German-American voters on whom in the past Mr. Altgeid has most confidently depended are not much concerned in the sliver question; they are generally opposed to Bryanism. Mr. Altgeid will draw, though not equally, from both political parties, but in the proportion, intelligent observers believe, of not more than three-diffus from the Democratic side and two-fifths from the Republican side, especially from the German Republican wards.

The Harrison managers are already intrenched in office and the power that goes with it, and they have, too, the certainty of receiving many thousand "unrevised" votes, the total exclusion of which any other city but Chicago may be called upon to provide against before the next municipal election.

The Question of the Mulatto. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: At the

present time there are several opinions in the world as to the origin of man. On one side are those who believe in the idea of creation, or that God made of one flesh and blood all manner of men; on the other the camp is divided between the monogenists and the polygenists The idea that man had a common origin seems to be more generally accepted among scientific men, for, says W. H. Flower, Pro fessor of Comparative Anatomy, Royal College of Surgeons, England, "one of the strongest arguments against the view that the races of man represent more than one species is that none of those who have maintained it have been able to agree as to how many distinct specific modifications can be defined; almost every number from three to twenty, or more, has been advocated by different authors. If the distinguishing characters of the so-called species had been so marked, there could not be such a remarkable diversity of opinion among them." Harvin says: "No doubt both animal and vegetable hybrids, when produced from extremely distinct species, are liable to premature death; but the parents of mulattoes cannot be put under the category of extremely distinct species." For the present, all attempts which have been made to separate mankind into several species of the genus home have failed, and it is most generally necepted that man has a common origin.

Since the negro belongs to the same species as the white man, when the two faces come together in a generative sense the product is not a hybrid, and is therefore not subject to the laws of hybridism, for a hybrid is a fertile cross between two distinct species, such as the horse and ass, and the negro and white man do not stand in such a relation to each other. It then follows that the differences which separate the negro from the white man are not basic, but are results flowing from a different environment to which the organisms adapted themselves, and that what the negro possesses that the white man has not is nothing which time will not remove when the conditions are favorable.

That the mulattoes die out and are not fertile niev se, beyond the third generation, cannot be inferred from our present knowledge, for the mulatto is a product of two of the same species, and not a hybrid.

For the benefit of those who dwell so strongly on the interiority of the mulatto race, I quote these words of Prof. McGec: "No full blood African has ever made his mark in the world. Those who awe made their mark have been invariably mixed bloods. Fred Douglass, Book er Washington, Kelly Millar and perhaps Paul L. Dunbar are examples."

Maccus A. Wheatland, M. D. every number from three to twenty, or more, has been advocated by different authors. It

A SOUTHERN VIEW OF TRUSTS.

The Futility of Attacking Combinations Which Reduce Prices of Commodities.

From the Richmond Times, the opinion recently published b United States Attorney-General Griggs that the Sherman Anti-Trust law has no power over trusts except so far as the question of terstate commerce is concerned, there has been an outery from various sources for laws in the individual States to deal with them. A politician in Missouri says that the Democratic party is interested in getting its anti-trust legislation in such shape that it can proclaim that in Missouri, where it rules, there are no legalized trusts. He says further that three

that in Missouri, where it rules, there are no legalized trusts. He says further that three anti-trust suits against some of the largest combines of capital in existence are now pending in the Supreme Court of that State, and he thinks that the power of the State is ample to control trust combinations.

We do not believe that such laws in any State will submit to laws restraining trusts from doing husiness within their borders. Say what you please about trusts, the fact is that these organizations are making goods that the people want and that the people will have, because they are making the cheapest and best goods in the world. It was contended at one time that the trust must be discouraged because its object in monopolizing trade was to advance the price and to extortion on the people. Perhaps that was the object, but it is a notable fact that wherever such extortion was attempted failure was the result, and the trust organizations have discovered that the people, and that the only way to make their goods popular with the people, and that the only way to make their goods popular show and for the goods which the trusts are terrible things and that they should be put down, yet there is a popular demand for the goods which the trusts are putting out, and it cannot be denied that the world has ever known. The people abuse the trusts while such trusts are doing business in their borders are going to buy the trusts wares because it is to their interest to do so, and the States which attempt to exclude the trusts while such trusts are doing business in their borders are going to buy the trusts for the terrible disaster has not yet come so far as we can see. It is true that some of the middlemen have been eliminated, but that the great mass of neonle, the working people, the salaried of the content where hearest have been eliminated but that the proper was proposed to the salaried of the content where hearest have been eliminated, but that the great mass of neonle, the working people, the salaried of the content hav This method, which was discarded in New the disaster has not yet come so far as we can see. It is true that some of the middlemen have been eliminated, but that the great mass of neorie, the working people, the salaried of this country, have been benefited by trusts no man can truthfully deny. If the people did not want trusts they would rise up in their might and boycott all goods that the trusts make and drive them out of business; but the patrons of the trusts are the people of the United States, and it is the people we say who keep these trusts alive. All sorts of attempts have been made in various lines of industry to introduce anti-trust goods, yet the people who leen made in various lines of industry to introduce anti-trust goods, yet the people who ery out against trusts have discarded the goods of the opposition and purchased the goods of the trust which they hate. Which, being interpreted, means that there is no sentiment in business.

The inevitable conclusion, therefore, is that so long as the people are determined to patronize trusts it will be impossible for any individual State successfully to legislate against them.

LINGUISTIC OPPORTUNITY.

The Appouncement of a Worthy Professor of Languages in Cubi From the Cardenas Heraldo, TO AMERICANS.

JUST KINDLY READ, I greet making a call upon the Americans who ar o stay with us and may therefrom feel anxious to become familiar with our people's talk, warning the whole crowd, officers ranks and privates in the U. S service, that I have figured down, in their own be school fees, and just as a privileged allowance, namely: fee dollars a month in mutual exchange for an every day congregate session of one hour's Spanish teaching at my address at foot, from 6 to 7

Drop freely and confident at any time, bearing in mind that a twofold speaker is worth two men and is thus enabled to easierly earn his living wherevery he chances to roll.

PROF. LAURENCE A. RUIZ'S ACADEMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The article in the Sunday Sex of March 26 with the caption "The Trouts of America" is interesting and should be instructive to the large number of your readers; but I feel I must protest against the use of the name "German or brown" trout for the Salme facio, although this is an improvement upon the German brown trout given to the fish by anglers and s

printed in various newspapers and official reports. The fish in question is the common brook trout of urope-Izaak Walton's trout, native to the waters of Great Britain and the Continent, introduced into the United States New Zealand South Africa India &c. In Germany the fish is called Bachforelle (brook trout). Dr. Day, in " British and Irish Salmonide. persistently writes it down brook trout; but as w have a brook trout of our own we cannot adopt the translation of the German name which Day seems to prefer. In England the fish is generally called brown trout, although it is sometimes called yellow trout. German became attached to the European trout from the fact that the first eggs of this species sent to this country for a public hatching station were presented to the United States Fish Commission by Dr. von Behr, President of the German Fisheries Association and were taken from German waters, private fish breeder in Massachusetts had previously imported brown trout eggs from England. Th United States Fish Commission, out of courtesy to Dr. von Behr, named the fish Von Behr trout, but in New York the Fisheries, Game and Forest Commis-sion adhere to the English name brown tront, and under this name it is hatched and distributed in

some of the public waters of the State A. N. CHENEY, State Fish Culturist. GLENS FALLS, March 20.

The Windsor Fire.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It seems to 1 admitted that there were several different portions of the Windsor Hotel in which the fire originated Could the woodwork of the building have been ignited by the contact of a "live wire" or an electric current of sufficient power, with the network o wires communicating with the various floors and rooms? Would not this theory explain the statement that the conflagration broke out on the lowfloors at the same time it was seen near the roof?

19 WEST TRIBIT-FIFTH STREET, March 31.

The Firm of Ham & Carver.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: How is the inclosed "combination:" Is it not worthy of place in your gallery? I refer to the firm of Ham i Carver, proprietors of the Herald of Dubuque, Ia.

JOHN A. WYETH.

Precautions Against Fire at Vassar, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: No doubt Trus tee Elsworth is accurate in setting forth the mafold preparations taken at Vassar College against fire, but he doesn't deny that there is not a rope in any student's room, not a pretence to a fire escape on the outer walls. Moreover, he admits that fire is permitted in the kitchen of the main building. The Windsor Hotel used to advertise that its fire brigade Windsor Hotel used to advertise that its fire brigade and appliances were equivalent to eight fire companies, and where were they when the supreme test came? All know the infernal subtlety and cuming of fire, and how many times it has claimed its victims when there did not seem to be a shadow of danger. It is the unloaded gim that never goes off until it is simed at some one, and since fire is permitted in the kitchen of Va-sar, and since accidents will happen and no one can tell how great a fire a little spark may kindle, what objection can there be to placing ropes in the rooms and fire escapes on the outer walls, and thus truly minimizing an ever present beril?

West Point, March 30. West Point, March 30.

Kaffir English. From the Westminster Gazette.

An educated Kaffir visited the other day the edi-orial office of the Times of Sugarifund, and, in reply to a question as to the harvest prospects in that dis trict, said: "The copious downfall of rain which we have had during the past fortnight has relieved to an appreciable extent the calamitous consequence which were heretofore bearing in the distance."

No Marriages in a North Carolina County. From the Richmond Timer.

The State Auditor of North Carolina says that the report from Columbus county does not show that any marriage licenses were issued there during 1808. Population of Columbus county, North Carolina, in 1890, was 11,829 white and 6,027 black, total, 17,856

Illustrating a Difference.

From the Detroit Journa!. Teacher-John, illustrate the difference between

Bright and Patriotic Boy-The United States is a ountry on which the sun never sets and the rest of the world never sits. tions, and as to matrimonial bait, hoped for the

NEW BOOKS.

Brief Reviews of Important and Interest. ing New Publications.

In "The Story of Old Fort Loudon," by Charles

Egbert Craddock (Macmillan Company, wa

have a historical impression and narrative

nessee and the things that befel them in the

Cherokee uprising of 1760. Here comes the

heroine to the fort-an interesting become

young, beautiful, from South Carolina, a do-

scendant of the French refugees whose makes

still endure in that community and are sy

singularly pronounced there. She has a plitting

frain for the story, and which seems passified

'Ouelle barbarie!" which makes a so

illustrating the life of the pioneers of Ten

in the mouth of a civilized person journeying in Tennessee in the year 1740. She does not seem to be exactly the ordinary "timber" which is understood when we speak of pioneers. The waist of her gown is long and pointed, emphasizing the slenderness of her figure; her skirt is puckered or "gathered" on the hips, artfully offsetting the emphasis of her slender waist with another emphasis exactly the reverse of it; she carries along a cat in a basket for the appropriate ment of her baby; and she thinks repeatedly of "a blue pitcher-a squat little blue jug that had come from France," which she has left behind her, and which she ardently desired feeling that in Tennessee she will come across no pitcher like it. We find here very elequent passages describing the Tennessee scenery we find also the split infinitive, a form that, while it is common enough, is neither needs. sary nor desirable; and we find the locut; like a wolf might talk," a locution that is not formidable in the South, and that in some parts of England does not frighten people, though in literature upon which we may rely for a good example the way of putting it is, we believe invariably "as a wolf might talk." The phrase, "Two warriors, a canoe and one moon, as explanatory of the length of a journer, 14 altogether poetical and delightful. It must have been sufficient in its time, supposing that it was already understood whether the publing was to be up stream or down stream, and what the current and other characteristics of the river amounted to. One can cross the continent now in less than a week, and in a moon one can get to the Philippines; this indicates the great change that has taken place in our methods and rate of travel since the not very remote or of two warriors and a canoe. We have her an excellent description of the fort, a very formidable and unusual construction to be see up in so remote a wilderness. The British who erected it had an eye to the French and their artillery-their red artillery that far flashed in those days-and would probably never have thought of flattering the Cherokees by opposiing to them alone a bulwark so massive and so finished in its military aspect. It had bastions and blockhouses, scarp and counterscare, fraises, glacis, palisades, and other things of the sort, and it mounted twelve cannon and contained a garrison of 200 queued and red coated soldiers who had been hardened and rendered athletic by the persistent practice of the goose step. But while it was meant for the French it was the Cherokees who got it. Pro risions do not grow in a parade ground, and a a sufficient number of Cherokees sur rounded a British fort in those dats, and if they were duly patient, the garrises was bound to come forth in time and barter away the fort in return for something to eat. This is what happened in the case of old Fort Loudon. It is some comfort to one who sympathizes with the British to learn that the Indians did not know how to conduct the fort after they had got possession of it. They had long been fascinated by the cannon, and in the hour of their triumph they hastened to out of the circumstance that powder was scarce and was not a thing to be wasted. The Cherokees who took Fort Loudon leaded a cannon with a small charge, and saw the ball roll slowly down hill after the manner of a ball that one despatches in a tenpin aller, Then they grew ambitious and put in enough powder to blow up the House of Parliament. whereupon the cannon burst, killing several of them immediately, and the ball richochetted in a remarkable manner, killing several more. Capt. Stuart, who commanded the fort, is rather minutely described "a man of about 28 years of age, bluff and smiling, with dense light brown hair braided in a broad heavy queue and tied with a black ribbon. He had a fair complexion, considerably sunburned, strong white teeth with a wide arch of the jaw, and steel-blue eyes, steads and unfathomable, yet withai pleasant." They tortured him afterward; they beat him with cudgels, directly and forcibly, and very cruelly, about the head; it must have been that his thick hair saved him, for a bare or ill-shel-tered skull could hardly have survived the assaults that they made upon him. At the same time, there was the gigantic backwoodsman, Gilfillan, who had no hair at all; the Indians scalped him early in his career; and yet he lasted to a good old age. It is curious to read here of the patience of Gilfillan with children interested in his misfortune.

Odalie's attention was suddenly arrested by a man of gigantic build, wearing the usual buckskin garb and with a hard, stern, fierce face that s-em-d somehow peculiarly bare; he wore no queue, it true, for at this period many of the hunters cut their hair for convenience, and only the conservative tained that expression of civilization. Under his coonskin cap his head was tied up in a red cotton handkerchief, and as he stood leaning against the red lay wall of the rampart, talking gravely to another settler, the children swarmed up slope of the fortifications behind him, and from this coign of vantage busied themselves, without let of sercbief, and with shrill cries of excitement and in

terest exposing to view the bare poll. It is no wonder that the heroine whose own child was interested in the curious investigation, should have exclaimed in her usual and ready phrase, "Oh, quelle barbarie!" There is no doubt that barbarity, if it lies anywhere, lies in the taking of a man's scalp off. Still, these also were young barbarians all at play They studied Gilfillan's head thoughtfully, making scientific deductions.

Years ago it must have chanced, for the wound had healed; but it had left terrible scars which the givenile element of the settlement prized and level o trace, as one might the map of the promised lanwere such charts known to mere earthly man makers. A frequent ceremony this, evidently, for the shrill cries were of recognition rather than the covery, and when the unknown became a feature if was a matter of speculation.

constituted the amusement of children in Tonnessee in the year 1760. From their "coign of vantage"they studied a remarkable geography afforded by the head of the scalped Gilfillan They were keen in their observation and the: deductions.

All this is interesting as an evidence of what

"Here! here!" exclaimed one wire being of It's here's where the tomahawk knocked him some Here's where the scalping knife began!" cried a

snaggle-toothed worthy from the half bent posture in which he had been surveying the forlors of the frices of the bare poll, and digging his heels into the "No, no-here!" advanced another theorist.
"Here! here!" the shrill voices began anew.

Here's where the tomahawk bit him a clip! "And here," shricked out another, " here's where the scalping knite circled him round!" The Injun began here first, but his knife was dull, an' he had to mend his holt." screeched a thord

"An', an," voniterated another, almost speech less in the contemplation of so bloody a deed, "te git a full purchase on to it, the Injun held him down by putting a foot on his breast." The giant who had been scalped never minit-

ed all this. He made no explanation and h was not irritated. The heroine's baby co., cerned herself with him. Her "baby hands travelled around this substitute top; her mouth quivered pitifully; then she bent down an kissed the grim wounds with a sputter of but bling commiscration." But, as we have say it all did not annoy the giant. "No, no," he said, languidly; "it pleases the chil'n and don" hurt me." He was too big and sturdy to be ceaten by any of the forces then prevalent in Tennessee. It is curious to read of a maideu in this wilderness that "she had high expecta-